

Reds to Blame Poles if League Occupies Vilna

Warsaw Peace Delegation Also Charged by Moscow With Complicity in Move Launched by Zeligowski

Lithuania Files Protest Demands Geneva Council Act to Prevent Insurgent Leader From Getting Men

Special Cable to The Tribune
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GENEVA, Dec. 18.—The Bolsheviks have transmitted a note to the Polish peace delegation at Riga advising them that the Moscow government will hold the Poles responsible if a League of Nations army enters Vilna to control that city while a plebiscite is taken. The note also gives the first information that General Zeligowski, the insurgent Polish leader, who seized Vilna, may be preparing for a new advance into Russia.

Simultaneous with the receipt of this note from the Bolsheviks the Lithuanian government has addressed a new communication to the League council demanding that that body take action to prevent Zeligowski from receiving troops and supplies from Warsaw. The council promised two months ago, when Zeligowski's actions were disavowed by Poland, to exercise such control over the Warsaw-Vilna roads as to prevent reinforcements and supplies from reaching the insurgents.

Polish Complicity Alleged
M. Woldanar, Lithuanian delegate at Geneva, called the Council's attention a week ago to the fact that this promise had gone unfulfilled and charged that the Poles were actually aiding Zeligowski with the League's connivance. The Bolshevik note supports this charge of Polish complicity in Zeligowski's enterprise.

The note from Moscow, which was delivered to the Poles by M. Joffe, said: "In conformity with instructions from my government, I hereby request you to make the following communication to the Polish government: The Soviet government cannot fail to take into consideration the situation created at Vilna. My government is forced to emphasize that Zeligowski was, and is, a general in the service of Poland. He could not continue his military operations without using Polish war material. Of that participation my government has concrete information, about which there can be absolutely no doubt.

"Zeligowski's troops belong to the regular Polish army. The Polish government undertakes to observe this not only for itself but also on behalf of Zeligowski. In doing this it confirmed in a formal manner Zeligowski's submission to the Polish government, although this already was in no doubt.

"For this reason my government considers itself entitled to present its observations to the Polish government, who is organizing the way for Zeligowski's return to the Polish territory, and who is creating a perpetual menace to the peace and security of the neighboring Soviet republics.

"This menace is particularly serious because no government recognizes itself as officially responsible for what is happening in the territory occupied by Zeligowski's detachments. Therefore, this region has lent itself favorably to actions which are contrary to the agreements of neighboring countries with the Soviet republic.

Responsibility on Warsaw
"My government has precise information that the Polish government, the Polish army and the Polish navy, and others have taken refuge in Zeligowski's territory, where the possibility of organizing new armed detachments to attack the Soviet republics, whose efforts tend toward reorganizing the working masses of Russia and her workers' and soldiers' government.

"In view of the close connection mentioned above between Zeligowski and the Polish military authorities, my government feels itself forced to place the responsibility on the Polish government for any prejudice which the Soviet government may suffer from acts committed in Zeligowski's territory or originating there.

"My government also protests energetically against the dispatch to Vilna of an armed detachment from various foreign countries upon the alleged request of the Polish government, which is not recognized by the Soviet republic. The presence of these armed detachments in Vilna without doubt also serves as a preparation for new hostile acts against the Soviet republic, since responsibility for everything which occurs in the territory mentioned above rests on Zeligowski.

"The Russian Federal Socialist Republic, for considerations mentioned above, feels forced to impute the whole of this responsibility to the Polish government. Hostile actions against the Soviet republic and organized on territory occupied by General Zeligowski will consequently be considered as actions undertaken by the Polish government against the Russian Federal Socialist Republic.

Germans to Get Mince Pie Quakers Will Supply 13,000 Pieces to University Students

Special Cable to The Tribune
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BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Students in the various universities of Germany who are being fed in part by the Quakers will receive mince pie, a rare delicacy in this country since the war, for Christmas. The Friends' feeding committee here received word today that 13,000 pieces of the traditional Christmas pastry will be available. Thirty cases of mince pie, accompanied by flour and other ingredients, have been sent from England.

The Friends' feeding operations among students are confined to those whose monthly allowances do not exceed 400 marks. Early in January the committee will add 7,000 names to the roll of its beneficiaries.

French Policies Win as League Assembly Ends

(Continued from page one)

kept close to the policy of the Canadian government, but this policy is so liberal on all matters except the distribution of raw materials that he stood out through the meetings as a champion. Amongst the delegates having a great influence on the actions of the league, although he made no attempt to monopolize the floor debates.

Next to these three men stand others who played a less brilliant part in the debate but who worked with untiring energy in the commissions. Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist and president of the league, handled the League's budget with remarkable ability. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, of Norway, executive member of the league's best executive committee, did most useful work. Generally speaking, the delegates from the British colonies, including Edward D. Milten, of Australia, found themselves throughout the sessions passing rather than supporting the League's policy.

Those who are mostly responsible for the Assembly's success have been the nations which abandon their race for more territory, immense armies and greater navies.

Polish Ambition a Factor

At the other extreme in the league are countries like Poland, with her more or less close allies and backers, Rumania and France. Poland had evidenced here her desire for more and more land, oblivious to the belief held by other nations that every addition to her territory increases the prospects for social decay. Rumania is preparing for war to defend Bessarabia, which the Allies took from Russia and continues active, with a backing force of arms if that becomes necessary. All these countries oppose any concrete proposal for a reduction of armaments.

Japan also is reported secretly to be harboring an aggressive national policy in opposition to the liberal tendencies in the league, and it has been noted that Viscount Ishii and Baron Hayashi, of the Japanese delegation here, adopted throughout the sessions a much less conciliatory tone than did the representatives of the league. Viscount Chinda and Baron Makino, Japan's excuse for armaments continuing to be that the United States is leading the way in preparation for war. The news represents that the Assembly failed to convince their fellow delegates of their willingness to substitute liberal ideas for those still clung to by such countries as Poland.

League Council Instructs Wilson on Negotiations

GENEVA, Dec. 18.—President Wilson is informed of the results of the inquiry made by the Allied High Commission in Turkey concerning the Armenian situation in a message which has been forwarded to him by the League of Nations Council. Although the contents of the message are withheld, it is understood the President has been told that negotiations with the Turkish government are insurmountable difficulties.

The message is believed to contain the "avenues of approach" which the President asked the Council to indicate to him.

Japan Drafts New Land Laws

TOKIO, Dec. 18.—The Jiji Shimbun prints a report today that new legislation, providing for foreign land ownership in Japan, is being drafted to meet the provisions of the treaty now being negotiated in Washington.

Allies to Give Germany Help In Floating Loan

France Recognizes Necessity of Supplying Credits if Reparation Payments Are To Be Met Under Treaty

Guarantee To Be Asked Berlin Wants Use of Fleet, Totalling 400,000 Tons, to Convert Her Exports

Special Cable to The Tribune
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BRUSSELS, Dec. 18.—The conference of Allied and German financial experts, here today made considerable progress toward a settlement of the indemnity problem. The French recognized the necessity of supplying Germany with credits and a scheme is being discussed for the flotation of a German internal loan in which the Allies will participate.

Participation of the Allies will be measured by the extent of Germany's exportations. France is said to have acceded to this proposal on the understanding that the loan is guaranteed by German revenues and that some sanctions be made to protect the Allies in case Germany defaults.

The loan will be in marks, but at some stabilized value. The German delegates outlined today what Germany is asking of the Allies. She asks the safeguarding of the export value of her goods, the stabilizing of exchange and the placing at her disposal temporarily of a merchant fleet aggregating 300,000 to 400,000 tons. She also desires to make arrangements by which she can get raw materials for her industries.

Work of Conference Divided

It was decided to divide up the work of the conference among the Allied experts. D'Abernon will have charge of the question of Germany's payments in money and of financial matters. Seydoux, of France, will deal with payments in goods and with the question of restoration and reparation in the devastated regions. Daneglio, of Italy, will handle commercial matters and the Japanese delegate will have charge of merchant marine questions. All of the delegates agree that if reparations are to be paid, Germany must be helped. It is now proposed to intensify Germany's payments in kind, i. e., her shipments of coal, potash, dyes, chemicals and wood. It is further proposed that an international control organization be set up, through which inhabitants of the devastated regions will order their necessities in Germany. It is understood that the Berlin government will cut the profits of German manufacturers of these requirements to a small amount, say 5 or 7 per cent. The system of reparations, so far as it has been worked out, still adheres to the agreement reached at Spa. A great effort is to be made at the conferences here to arrive at some conclusion regarding the amount of the payments in money which Germany shall be expected to meet.

Create Favorable Impression

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18 (By The Associated Press).—The second financial conference to discuss German reparations adjourned at noon today until Monday, to enable the Allied and German experts to give all their time to private conversations on the points raised in the conference, with the expectation of finally formulating a list of changes in the treaty provisions considered necessary by the Germans if they are to pay a satisfactory amount of reparations.

The businesslike attitude of Signor Bergmann and the other German experts and their apparent disposition to reach a compromise has created a favorable impression. It is remarked that the German attitude contrasts sharply with that displayed at former conferences, and the Allied representatives are decidedly hopeful that a compromise will be arrived at. This change in the German attitude was marked by the single note of staid despair sounded the first day of the conference by Rudolf Havenstein, which was openly regretted by the other German delegates, who declared they felt the time had come to begin settlement.

The Germans now have taken the position, it is said, that the commission they suggest are in the Allied interest quite as much as their own. Today's session was devoted to a discussion of the sequestration of the German property abroad, by Dr. Theodor Melchior, of shipping, by Wilhelm Cuno, general manager of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and individual debts, by Emil von Strauss, director of the Deutsche Bank, and of a commercial treaty, by Herr Lausire. Each of these experts showed how the treaty provisions on these points hindered restoration of German trade.

The Allied representatives now will talk individually with the German experts. One of them, for instance, will try to learn exactly what the Germans think ought to be done with German property valued at 22,000,000,000 gold marks sequestered in other

countries, 4,000,000,000 marks worth of which is in the United States.

Another will learn the minimum amount of shipping the Germans will ask the Allies to leave with them, instead of compelling delivery of it.

One point made by Von Strauss was that the treaty compelled the Germans to pay debit balances of their national debt abroad, while the Allies retain the balances their nationals owe to Germans.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Germany should expect more from a sane, practical policy on the part of the United States than from any efforts toward reconstruction by the League of Nations, declared Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's party, in an address here today. In this connection he suggested that a world economic clearing house system, to which, he said, a number of important Americans were giving their attention, might to some degree restore economic order in the world.

German Economic Minister Demands Revision of Treaty

BREMEN, Dec. 18.—Herr Scholz, Minister of Economics, speaking today to the Bremen Chamber of Commerce with regard to the reparations conference, at present in session in Brussels, between Allied and German delegates, said Germany's principal demand must be for revision of the Versailles Treaty to the end that the Germans may know how much they are indebted to the Allies and that they are expected to pay such indebtedness.

Minister Scholz declared it was not possible that Germany's economic situation could be brought to its former level unless the Versailles Treaty was shackled by uncalculated obligations.

Police Begin Search of German Homes for Arms

Every House in One Quarter of Berlin Is Visited; Occupants Treated Courteously

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The time for the voluntary surrender of weapons having expired, the German Disarmament Commission has ordered the beginning of the military search of every house in Germany for guns. The carrying out of the order in greater Berlin was begun yesterday in the Bavarian quarter, once a fashionable residence district.

Although a strong force of security police was thrown around the entire section of the Chief of Police of Berlin, who directed the search, cautioned every one to proceed politely. Men and women leaving or entering the district while the search was on were asked whether they had any rifles, revolvers, machine guns, or similar weapons, but otherwise traffic went on uninterrupted.

Knocking on the doors of apartments the police invited the occupants to turn over their guns, if they had any. All apartments from which no guns were delivered were searched minutely, but the occupants were courteously handled.

Ship Fights Gales 42 Days

Giant Wave Smashes Glass; Captain Is Injured

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The Dutch steamer Oude Maas berthed here today, forty-two days out from Fowey, on a voyage in which she was beset by gales and mountainous seas. On November 14, her officers said she was struck by a hurricane, driven on her course. A giant wave curled over her bow and crashed on the deck, smashing the heavy glass, cutting the bridge, carrying away the compass and binnacle, smashing the steam steering gear and damaging the hull. Two other men were knocked down and cut by flying glass. They still bore the marks of their injuries when the ship reached port.

U. S. Presents Lafayette Wireless Plant to France

BORDEAUX, France, Dec. 18.—Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, naval attaché to the American Embassy in Paris, on behalf of the American government today delivered to the French government the Lafayette wireless station built by the American Navy Department at Croix d'Hind during the war to provide better communication with the United States and presented by the United States to France. The station is the most powerful in the world, operating on an area of 1,000 kilowatts. Louis Deschamps, Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, accepted the plant in the name of the French government.

Senate Firm in Opposition to Wilson League

Hints That Harding Is Considering Americanization of Present Body Cause Surprise in Washington

Truth of Report Doubted New Association Based on Development of World Court Idea Is Expected

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Confidential advisers reaching Senators and other Republican leaders here from those who have conferred on the peace program with Warren G. Harding are working out a plan which has no connection whatever with the existing League of Nations.

Some surprise has been occasioned, therefore, at several recent dispatches from Marion indicating that Mr. Harding was seeking to devise a plan of Americanizing the existing league, perhaps along the line of amending the league covenant to meet the objections expressed in the Lodge reservations.

It had been assumed in some quarters, for instance, that this course was urged on the President-elect by Elihu Root at their recent conference. But Mr. Root, according to the best information here, did nothing of the sort. Mr. Root's position, if he had talked to Senator Harding as he talked with some of his friends a day or two previously, was decidedly in favor of expanding his world court idea, and broadening The Hague tribunal. He also favors, it is said positively here, the reconditioning of international law.

Several men in close touch with the Senate situation have talked with Mr. Harding in the last few days, and others, including Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, will talk with him this week.

Senate Firm Against League

"The teeth of the Senate are set in this treaty situation," one Senator said today in discussing probable Senate action if Mr. Harding should, but which he did not believe possible, revert to the idea of Americanizing the existing league. "The election clinched the determination of the Senate never to ratify any treaty which put America into this present league. There will be nothing about the idea of an alliance. There will be nothing saving of a super government. It will be a straight association of nations on the line of Mr. Harding's speeches immediately prior to the election."

As has been told by The Tribune, the machinery for working out the peace plan was discussed by Mr. Harding with Republican Senators while he was in Washington. The best information is that Mr. Harding has not departed in the slightest from the ideas he held then. It is expected here that he will appoint a peace commission of seven members, of which the Secretary of State will be chairman, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, one member, Elihu Root, another member, and probably one or two other Senators, as well as other distinguished Americans not connected with the Senate.

This commission will take the groundwork of the Harding peace plan, as evolved by his conferences with the "leading minds" of America, and will interview representatives of foreign powers to confer with it in this country.

World Court His Basic Idea

The basic ideas of the peace plan are just what Mr. Root is urging—reconditioning of international law, development of the Hague tribunal and the setting up of a world court. Ex-President Taft, by his public writings on the subject, is causing the old irreconcilable element in the Senate some concern. While they profess to be not to take Mr. Taft seriously, actually they are slightly alarmed lest his opinion should weigh with Mr. Harding. Mr. Taft has been fighting for the plan of modifying the existing league, rather than working out a new plan from information reaching Senators of all factions here, that Mr. Taft is not being supported in this fight by Elihu Root or many other Republicans who during the original treaty fight urged caution, with protecting reservations.

The truth is that the old irreconcilable group is being placed in the embarrassing position of not being able to find a menacing opposition.

Censorship of Cables A Surprise in London

Carlton's Evidence Before Senate Committee May Explain Delay in News Articles

From The Tribune's European Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 18.—Testimony given before the United States Senate committee investigating cable operation by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that all cable messages leaving Great Britain were held for examination by the British naval intelligence, came as a surprise here, as most of the American newspaper correspondents had been led to understand that every form of censorship had long since been removed.

Mr. Carlton's evidence also possibly explains why many press messages have been received in America too late for publication, although the cable companies have reported such incidents were due only to brief wire delays.

Continuation of this semi-censorship on the part of the British authorities means that press messages will have to go at full rates, in order to insure their reaching their destination within a reasonable time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—At the British Embassy today it was said that Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, would call to the attention of the Senate committee investigating the cable lands, an official denial of statements before the committee that British naval intelligence was holding up cablegrams from Great Britain to the United States.

Italian Socialists Drub Nationalist Deputies

Report of Fight Starts Furious Conflict in the Chamber of Deputies

ROME, Dec. 18.—For two days there has been great excitement in the Chamber of Deputies over the discussion of interrogations presented by the Socialists concerning disorders which recently occurred at Lucca and in which the Socialists were beaten in an encounter with Nationalists.

Signor Corradini, Under Secretary of the Interior, attempted today to describe the events at Lucca as they had been reported to the government, but the Socialists would not allow him to speak, hurling all sorts of insults at him.

The tumult reached a climax when the Socialist Brunelli read a telegram from the Socialists in Bologna and Ciccolini on their arrival at Bologna had been beaten by Nationalists. "Well done, well done!" cried several of the Nationalist deputies, who left their benches and threw themselves against the Socialist Deputies. Although many members tried to separate them, a terrible fight ensued between the Socialists to each of the Nationalists.

Monger Arrest Order Ended

Court Vacates Criminal Action in Libel Suit

Justice Cohanlan, in the Supreme Court, yesterday vacated an order of arrest issued against W. Percival Monger, music critic and publicity agent, in an action for \$100,000 for alleged libel brought against him by George W. Blumenthal, manager of the Manhattan Opera House. A similar action was brought against Mr. Monger by Mrs. Emma Swift Hammerstein, widow of Oscar Hammerstein. The defendant was arrested in both cases. In the Hammerstein case the order of arrest was vacated by Justice Hotchkiss.

Mrs. Hammerstein and Mr. Blumenthal alleged that Mr. Monger made untrue charges against them to the District Attorney with regard to affairs of the Hammerstein memorial fund, managed by the plaintiffs.

Corean Rebels Kill Japanese

Insurgents Surround Detachment, Slaying and Wounding

TOKIO, Dec. 18.—Corean insurgents in the Chento district, on the Korean-Manchurian border, recently attacked and surrounded a Japanese detachment, killing eighteen and wounding thirty-five of the Japanese troops, according to a Peking dispatch.

The Japanese, it is added, were exterminated by Chinese troops.

Hymans Insists Assembly Has Proved Value

Close of First Session Is Marked by Spirited Defense of Decisions and Equally Sharp Criticism

Mandate Policy Assailed Balfour Denounces Secrecy and Warns Council Will Not Be Bound by Action

By The Associated Press

GENEVA, Dec. 18.—(By The Associated Press).—The first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations closed this evening in a burst of eloquence after passing through one of the fullest days of its existence in a rather agitated and not always clear debate.

In farewell speeches Paul Hymans, president of the Assembly, and Dr. Giuseppe Motta, retiring President of Switzerland, told the delegates the first Assembly had proved the league was a living organism and a success. The opinion expressed by the delegates is that the league has done all that could be expected of it, if not more.

Charges by A. J. Balfour, British member of the Council, that attempts were being made in Assembly circles to coerce the Council on the question of mandates were made on the floor this forenoon.

Publicity Denied to Mandates

The Assembly adopted the report of its mandate committee, which declared the Council's policy on mandates had prevented public discussion of them before they went into force. The report declared against the recruiting of soldiers by mandatory nations in territories they were administering and against the exploitation of the natural resources of such territories for the benefit of the powers.

The attack upon the Council was led by Lord Robert Cecil, representing South Africa, and C. J. Doherty, of Canada.

Mr. Doherty warned the Council of the gravity of the responsibility it had assumed in withholding the mandates from publicity.

Balfour came to the defense of the Council. The danger, as he saw it, was not in the terms of the mandates, but in the liability of the Assembly to come into conflict with the Council, which alone, he held, was invested by the framers of the covenant to have jurisdiction over mandates.

Action Held Not Binding

"I shall not feel bound, nor will my successor in the Council feel bound, by anything this Assembly or any other assembly shall do," he cried.

Many of the delegates appeared nonplussed by Mr. Balfour's defiant attitude, particularly when he referred to "the jealous spirit shown by some of the speakers" and when he declared that the recommendation of the Mandates Committee amounted to coercion. Leon Bourgeois, French member of the Council, supported the viewpoint of Mr. Balfour.

Motta Gives Covenant Priority Over Treaty

Retiring Swiss President Regards League Pact as a Superior Diplomatic Document

Special Cable to The Tribune
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GENEVA, Dec. 18.—Giuseppe Motta, retiring President of Switzerland and honorary president of the League of Nations, said to the Tribune correspondent tonight:

"Personally, I am of the opinion that the treaty is one thing and the covenant another. I don't conceal my contention that the covenant should have priority over the treaty. To me the covenant is the superior diplomatic instrument of the two."

President Motta's views, which he didn't press at the Geneva meeting of the league because of the susceptibility of the parties to the Treaty of Versailles, he hopes will be recognized by the whole league at the next meeting of the Assembly.

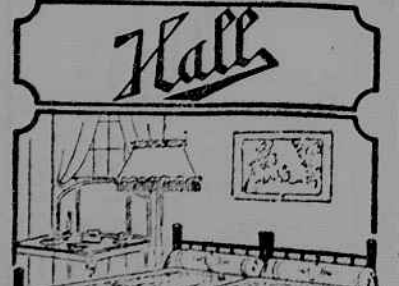
Summing up the work of the league here, President Motta said:

"The Assembly has accomplished an enormous work, although, unhappily, one essential question was not touched. I refer to amendments to the covenant. As you know, I am a convinced amend the covenant. This does not mean, however, that the whole present covenant should be scrapped. That, I think, would be an impossible and unnecessary thing to do. All we need is to bring to perfection an instrument which we already have."

"If we compare the work accomplished at Geneva by the League Assembly with that of other international congresses during the same latest time we are bound to recognize the immense practical and useful work the league has accomplished."

"In contrast with other conventions there has been during the whole period of league debate a new spirit. Everything has been done in strict loyalty and confidence, for which every delegation is entitled to its share of praise. Diplomacy, properly speaking, has been kept out of the Assembly. Thanks largely to the absence of diplomatic cunning, for which every delegation is entitled to its share of praise. Diplomacy, properly speaking, has been kept out of the Assembly. Thanks largely to the absence of diplomatic cunning, for which every delegation is entitled to its share of praise. Diplomacy, properly speaking, has been kept out of the Assembly. Thanks largely to the absence of diplomatic cunning, for which every delegation is entitled to its share of praise."

"I have a firm hope that the next Assembly will have a definite physical and moral victory over the assembly of its own, clearly marked as different from others. I believe it will be a good thing to see, and for my part I hope so with all my heart."



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